

**In the United States Court of Federal Claims**  
**OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS**  
**No. 16-894V**

Filed: September 8, 2017

* * * * *	*	
SAM HOWARD,	*	UNPUBLISHED
	*	
Petitioner,	*	
v.	*	Decision on Attorneys' Fees and Costs;
	*	Respondent Does Not Object.
SECRETARY OF HEALTH	*	
AND HUMAN SERVICES,	*	
	*	
Respondent.	*	
* * * * *	*	

*Leah Durant, Esq., Law Offices of Leah V. Durant, PLLC, Washington, D.C., for petitioner.*  
*Mallori Openchowski, Esq., U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.*

**DECISION ON ATTORNEYS' FEES AND COSTS<sup>1</sup>**

**Roth**, Special Master:

On July 27, 2016, Sam Howard ("Mr. Howard or "petitioner") filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program.<sup>2</sup> Petitioner alleges that he developed Guillain-Barre Syndrome ("GBS") as a result of receiving a tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis ("TDaP") vaccination on or about July 23, 2015. *See* Petition ("Pet."), ECF No. 1. On March 27, 2017 the undersigned issued a Decision awarding compensation to petitioner based on the parties' stipulations. *See* Decision, ECF No. 17.

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<sup>1</sup> Because this unpublished decision contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, I intend to post this decision on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-347, § 205, 116 Stat. 2899, 2913 (codified as amended at 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012)). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), a party has 14 days to identify and move to delete medical or other information, that satisfies the criteria in 42 U.S.C. § 300aa-12(d)(4)(B). Further, consistent with the rule requirement, a motion for redaction must include a proposed redacted decision. If, upon review, I agree that the identified material fits within the requirements of that provision, I will delete such material from public access.

<sup>2</sup> National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, Pub. L. No. 99-660, 100 Stat. 3755. Hereinafter, for ease of citation, all "§" references to the Vaccine Act will be to the pertinent subparagraph of 42 U.S.C. § 300aa (2012).

On August 25, 2017, petitioner filed a Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs. Motion for Fees, ECF No. 22. Petitioner requests attorneys' fees in the amount of \$23,482.00, and attorneys' costs in the amount of \$3,756.54, for a total amount of \$27,238.54. *Id.* at 1. In accordance with General Order #9, petitioner's counsel represents that petitioner did not incur any out-of-pocket expenses. *Id.* Petitioner filed a supplement to his application for fees on August 28, 2017.<sup>3</sup> Supplemental Motion, ECF No. 23.

On August 30, 2017, respondent filed a response to petitioners' Motion for Fees. Response, ECF No. 24. Respondent provided no specific objection to the amount requested or hours worked, but instead, "respectfully recommend[ed] that the Special Master exercise her discretion and determine a reasonable award for attorneys' fees and costs." *Id.* at 3. Petitioner did not file a reply. This matter is now ripe for decision.

### **I. Legal Framework**

The Vaccine Act permits an award of "reasonable attorneys' fees" and "other costs." § 15(e)(1). If a petitioner succeeds on the merits of his or her claim, the award of attorneys' fees is automatic. *Id.*; see *Sebelius v. Cloer*, 133 S. Ct. 1886, 1891 (2013). However, a petitioner need not prevail on entitlement to receive a fee award as long as the petition was brought in "good faith" and there was a "reasonable basis" for the claim to proceed. § 15(e)(1).

The Federal Circuit has endorsed the use of the lodestar approach to determine what constitutes "reasonable attorneys' fees" and "other costs" under the Vaccine Act. *Avera v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 515 F.3d 1343, 1349 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Under this approach, "an initial estimate of a reasonable attorneys' fees" is calculated by "multiplying the number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation times a reasonable hourly rate." *Id.* at 1347-48 (quoting *Blum v. Stenson*, 465 U.S. 886, 888 (1984)). That product is then adjusted upward or downward based on other specific findings. *Id.*

Special masters have substantial discretion in awarding fees and may adjust a fee request *sua sponte*, apart from objections raised by respondent and without providing petitioners with notice and opportunity to respond. See *Sabella v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 86 Fed. Cl. 201, 209 (2009). Special masters need not engage in a line-by-line analysis of petitioner's fee application when reducing fees. See *Broekelschen v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 102 Fed. Cl. 719, 729 (2011).

### **II. Discussion**

#### **A. Reasonable Hourly Rate**

A "reasonable hourly rate" is defined as the rate "prevailing in the community for similar services by lawyers of reasonably comparable skill, experience and reputation." *Avera*, 515 F.3d at 1348 (quoting *Blum*, 465 U.S. at 896 n.11). In general, this rate is based on "the forum rate for the District of Columbia" rather than "the rate in the geographic area of the practice of petitioner's

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<sup>3</sup> Petitioner provided the credentials for Dr. Shaer, who was used as a consultant in this matter.

attorney.” *Rodriguez v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 632 F.3d 1381, 1384 (Fed. Cir. 2011) (citing *Avera*, 515 F. 3d at 1349). There is a “limited exception” that provides for attorney’s fees to be awarded at local hourly rates when “the bulk of the attorney’s work is done outside the forum jurisdiction” and “there is a very significant difference” between the local hourly rate and forum hourly rate. *Id.* This is known as the *Davis County* exception. *See Hall v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 640 F.3d 1351, 1353 (2011) (citing *Davis Cty. Solid Waste Mgmt. & Energy Recovery Special Serv. Dist. v. U.S. EPA*, 169 F.3d 755, 758 (D.C. Cir. 1999)).

For cases in which forum rates apply, *McCulloch* provides the framework for determining the appropriate hourly rate range for attorneys’ fees based upon the attorneys’ experience. *See McCulloch v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 09-293V, 2015 WL 5634323 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Sept. 1, 2015). The Office of Special Masters has accepted the decision in *McCulloch* and has issued a Fee Schedule for subsequent years.<sup>4</sup>

In this case, petitioner has requested hourly rates for Ms. Durant of \$350 for work performed in 2015 and 2016, and \$365 for work performed in 2017. The undersigned has reviewed the fee application and finds the hourly rates for 2015 and 2016 to be reasonable and consistent with the rates at which Ms. Durant and her paralegal, Ms. Raina, have been compensated in past cases. *See e.g., Terrell v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 13-334V, 2017 WL 1130947, at \*2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Mar. 2, 2017); *Dipietro v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 15-742V, 2016 WL 7384131, at \*4 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Oct. 6, 2016); *McCloud v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 16-719V, 2016 WL 8077964, at \*2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Dec. 23, 2016).

However, the chief special master has previously set Ms. Durant’s 2017 hourly rate at \$363. *See Terrell*, 2017 WL 1130947, at \*2. The undersigned finds the chief special master’s reasoning to be persuasive, and hereby adopts the rates decided in *Terrell* as the rates for this analysis. Accordingly, Ms. Durant’s 2017 hourly rate is reduced from \$365 to \$363. Therefore, Ms. Durant’s fees for 2017 are reduced from \$3,066.00 to \$3,049.20.

## **B. Hours Reasonably Expended**

Attorneys’ fees are awarded for the “number of hours reasonably expended on the litigation.” *Avera*, 515 F.3d at 1348. Counsel should not include in their fee requests hours that are “excessive, redundant, or otherwise unnecessary.” *Saxton ex rel. Saxton v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 3 F.3d 1517, 1521 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (quoting *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 434 (1983)). “Unreasonably duplicative or excessive billing” includes “an attorney billing for a single task on multiple occasions, multiple attorneys billing for a single task, attorneys billing excessively for intra office communications, attorneys billing excessive hours, [and] attorneys entering erroneous billing entries.” *Raymo v. Sec’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 129 Fed. Cl. 691,

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<sup>4</sup> The fee schedules are posted on the Court’s website. *See* Office of Special Masters, *Attorneys’ Forum Hourly Rate Fee Schedule: 2015-2016*, <http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/Attorneys-Forum-Rate-Fee-Schedule2015-2016.pdf> (last visited August 31, 2017); Office of Special Masters, *Attorneys’ Forum Hourly Rate Fee Schedule: 2017*, <http://www.uscfc.uscourts.gov/sites/default/files/Attorneys-Forum-Rate-Fee-Schedule2017.pdf> (last visited August 31, 2017).

703 (2016). While attorneys may be compensated for non-attorney-level work, the rate must be comparable to what would be paid for a paralegal or secretary. *See O'Neill v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 08-243V, 2015 WL 2399211, at \*9 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Apr. 28, 2015). Clerical and secretarial tasks should not be billed at all, regardless of who performs them. *See, e.g., McCulloch*, 2015 WL 5634323, at \*26. Hours spent traveling are ordinarily compensated at one-half of the normal hourly attorney rate. *See Scott v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 08-756V, 2014 WL 2885684, at \*3 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. June 5, 2014) (collecting cases). And “it is inappropriate for counsel to bill time for educating themselves about basic aspects of the Vaccine Program.” *Matthews v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 14-1111V, 2016 WL 2853910, at \*2 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Apr. 18, 2016). Ultimately, it is “well within the Special Master’s discretion to reduce the hours to a number that, in [her] experience and judgment, [is] reasonable for the work done.” *Saxton*, 3 F.3d at 1522. In exercising that discretion, special masters may reduce the number of hours submitted by a percentage of the amount charged. *See Broekelschen*, 102 Fed. Cl. at 728-29 (affirming the Special Master’s reduction of attorney and paralegal hours); *Guy v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 38 Fed. Cl. 403, 406 (1997) (same).

Upon review of petitioner’s application, the number of hours expended in this case appears to be reasonable. Therefore, the undersigned sees no need to further reduce petitioner’s fee award.

### C. Reasonable Costs

Petitioner requested a total of \$3,756.54 in attorneys’ costs, including \$3,025.80 in fees to Catherin Shaer, M.D., the \$400 court filing fee, and \$294.65 in costs associated with obtaining medical records. *See Motion for Fees*, at 1. Dr. Shaer is a licensed physician who reviewed Vaccine Program cases for the Department of Health and Human Services before her retirement. *Supp. Motion* at 1. She now serves as a medicolegal consultant. *Id.* In this matter, Dr. Shaer reviewed petitioner’s medical records and advised on whether the case was compensable. *Id.* at 2. Dr. Shaer also coordinated with the petitioner to determine certain medical facts which were needed to resolve this case. *Id.* Based on Dr. Shaer’s experience with the Vaccine Program, the undersigned finds the requested hourly rate of \$250 to be appropriate for Dr. Shaer’s services. The undersigned finds petitioner’s requested costs to be reasonable.

## III. Total Award Summary

Based on the foregoing, the undersigned **awards the total of \$27,221.74**,<sup>5</sup> representing reimbursement for attorneys’ fees in the amount of \$23,465.20 and costs in the amount of \$3,756.54 in the form of a check made payable jointly to petitioner and petitioner’s counsel, Leah Durant, Esq. The Clerk of the Court is directed to enter judgment in accordance with this Decision.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> This amount is intended to cover all legal expenses incurred in this matter. This award encompasses all charges by the attorney against a client, “advanced costs” as well as fees for legal services rendered. Furthermore, § 15(e)(3) prevents an attorney from charging or collecting fees (including costs) that would be in addition to the amount awarded herein. *See generally Beck v. Sec'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 924 F.2d 1029 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

<sup>6</sup> Pursuant to Vaccine Rule 11(a), entry of judgment can be expedited by each party filing a notice renouncing the right to seek review.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

**s/ Mindy Michaels Roth**

Mindy Michaels Roth

Special Master